

The Evening Republican.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 34.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1883.

THREE CENTS

GUBERNATORIAL CRIB.

Palnium for the People Dealt Out by Several State Executives.

Senator Ferry Renominated—The Bourbon Repudiators of Tennessee.

The Senatorial Outlook in Illinois—The Black Ballots of Connecticut and Comments Thereon.

New State Officers Elected in Maine—The "Robber State" Governor.

CONNECTICUT'S BLACK BALLOTS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 4.—The clerk of the superior court this forenoon received a postal card from Judge Park, on which the judge wrote: "The legislature having validated the black ballots, there is no use of proceeding further in the matter of the New Haven city election. Please notify counsel."

GOV. BOOTH'S ADDRESS.

AUGUSTA, ME., Jan. 4.—The inaugural address of Gov. Frederick Robie reviews at length the growth and development of the agricultural and mechanical interest of the state, which he considers are making great progress. The state stands fifteenth in the list of manufacturing states, and the value of cotton taking the lead. The value of farm products, including stock, indicates a large increase of previous years, and there is reason to believe that the more hardy elements may be led to largely develop the state. He says it is a gratifying fact that shipbuilding has been revived in Maine, and this should receive the fostering care of congress. He favors still more liberal educational system, particularly in the agricultural districts. The total bonded debt of the state, less the sinking fund, is \$4,175,710, a decrease of \$180,818. The savings banks show an increase of deposits over 1881 of over \$3,000,000.

MAINE'S NEW STATE OFFICERS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—In a joint convention of both branches of the legislature, the following state officers were elected: Joseph O. Smith, secretary of the land, Henry B. Cleaves, attorney general, and George L. Bond, adjutant general. Seven executive councilors were also elected. Governor-elect Robie was then inaugurated with the usual ceremonies, and delivered his inaugural address. Under the head of taxation he recommends a tax levy on the telephone companies of the state. Prohibition, he considers, has been a success in the state. Under the head of "dangerous heresies," he discusses the theories of communism and socialism, and the unequal distribution of property, and demonstrates the fallacy of this agitation. Harmony should be encouraged between capital and labor, and concessions made and laws passed which will elevate the industrial classes. He hopes the political issue in the state, which have brought discredit upon it, have been permanently settled.

THE HOOPER LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—The fifty-third general assembly of Indiana convened this morning. The organization of the house was completed by the election of W. D. Byrnes as speaker by a vote of 35 to 15, members being absent or not voting. The senate was organized by the election of A. J. Kelly for secretary.

Immediately after the organization of the senate, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of standing committees by the senate instead of by the lieutenant governor. The governor's message was not read in consequence of the senate's refusal to receive a communication from the house through the clerk instead of through a committee of representatives.

TENNESSEE'S STATE DEBT.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 4.—The legislature today adopted a resolution suspending payment of the January interest on the state debt.

The governor's message to the legislature today announced that under the provisions of the funding act of the last session, \$13,000,000 of bonds have been taken up and cancelled, whereby the principal of the state debt has been reduced \$5,500,000. He recommends that further time be given such creditors. The debt not funded under the act of last year, and that provision be made for the payment of interest as it falls due.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 4.—The house has elected L. C. Collier speaker. The senate is in a deadlock on account of several republican senators refusing to vote for the caucus nominee for presiding pro tem.

THE TAB-BELL GOVERNOR.

RALPHIGH, N. C., Jan. 4.—Gov. Jarvis's message was read to-day in the legislature. It is able in all respects, and of great length. It stated that the valuation of property is far too low. Instead of being \$167,000,000 it should be \$300,000,000. It is suggested that the valuation be raised, and the rate of taxation lowered. The public institutions, the three asylums for insane, the two deaf, dumb, and blind institutions, and the penitentiary, are shown to be well managed. The creation of a railway commission is especially commended, work done by the agricultural department is commended as aiding greatly in developing the state, and, as at Atlanta, making known her resources. It is recommended that the number of supreme court judges be increased from three to five, and that the number of superior court judges be also increased. The new code of laws is announced as completed.

"THE ROBBER STATE" GOVERNOR.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Jan. 4.—The assembly organized to-day by electing the caucus nominees. Gov. Crittenden's message declared the finances of the state in a satisfactory condition, and reviewed the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway litigation, and asks for an appropriation to defray the expenses of further prosecution of the state claim. On the topic of outlaws, after reviewing the exploits of the James gang and citing his proclamation offering a large reward for their apprehension, the governor says: "The results which followed so closely upon issuance furnish ample vindication of the policy which inspired it." In conclusion, he adds: "I paid \$200,000 in rewards to various persons for the capture and overthrow of this band of desperadoes, not one dollar of which was taken from the state treasury. It is not probable that Missouri will be again cursed and disgraced by the presence of such a band of men, confederated together for desperate purposes. It is fully redeemed and acquitted of this unwarranted appellation the 'robber state'."

MINNESOTA'S EXECUTIVE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 4.—Gov. Hibbard delivered his first message to the legislature to-day. He calls attention to a deficit in the public funds growing out of expenses of the Cox trial, rebuilding the capitol, and interest on adjustment bonds. The state treasurer's report shows overdrafts of \$122,800, which uses up the surplus and leaves nothing for current expenses. The means of relief suggested is a temporary loan. The school fund is reported in good condition, and the same hands revision is likely to avoid the permanent fund to \$20,000,000. A sinking fund has been provided sufficient to redeem the railway adjustment bonds when due. The governor thinks the state should exercise control over the railways, the trustees of its authority. He approves the recommendation of the railway commission for a board to regulate rates. The adoption of a constitutional amendment for removal of judges by legislative address for any reasonable cause is recommended.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—The republican members of the legislature to the number of fifty-seven assembled in caucus this evening to nominate a candidate for United States senator, and all

GREAT GAMBETTA.

Preparations for the Final Interment of the Dead Statesman.

Upward of 300,000 People Expected to Attend the Obsequies.

President Grevy Lays the First Wreath Upon the Coffin of His Departed Friend.

The Orations at the Funeral—Who Will Deliver Them—Duclos's Tribute.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The reason for postponing Gambetta's funeral was to enable the deputations from Alsace-Lorraine and other distant departments to attend. The public will be admitted to view the catafalque to-day. The bier to be used was formerly engaged in the obsequies of the Duc de Morny. It is ornamented with silver and with a dome of plumes. The municipality of St. Etienne, where the socialist element is strong, has refused to send a deputation to join the funeral procession. At 9:25 o'clock this morning immense crowds had already assembled at the Palais Bourbon waiting to see Gambetta's coffin. The deputations from Alsace-Lorraine will form a conspicuous figure in the funeral procession. The insulting comments of some of the Bonapartists occasioned by the funeral have caused indignation. The offending journals are torn to pieces and stamped upon in the cafes. Victor Hugo is expected to attend the funeral and deliver a short oration. It is stated that Gambetta's father demands for the body of his son a religious burial at Nice. M. Duclos, president of the council, in a letter to President Grevy submitting the decree for a public funeral in honor of Gambetta, says: "A great misfortune has befallen France. She is mourning one of her most illustrious sons. The services he rendered are in the memory of all. In the days of sorest trials he bore the flag of invaded France without despairing of her future. He was one of the most eminent members of the government which at least saved the honor of the country. During the difficult period of the foundation of the republic he helped to place the majorities which are now the bulwark of our institutions. A conscientious, upright citizen, of clear intelligence and lofty mind, an irrepressible power, this statesman cannot be treated by his fellow-citizens with the great marks of esteem and gratitude. In proposing a public funeral we are sure that we are responding to feelings which you were the first to express on learning the fatal news."

Gambetta being out of office at the time of his death, Great Britain will not be officially represented at the interment of his remains. Lord Lyons, the British ambassador to France, may, however, attend the funeral in his private capacity.

LYING IN STATE.

The coffin containing the remains of M. Gambetta lies in the ball room of the Palais Bourbon; it is covered with wreaths. Three hundred republican members of the chamber of deputies, headed by M. Brisson, visited the Palais Bourbon to-day and walked around the coffin. The pall bearers will be M. Duclos, the American legation, and some other representative of the ministry. M. Le Royer, the president of the senate; M. Brisson, president of the chamber of deputies; the mayor of Belleville, M. Rame, from the *Republique Francaise*; and a delegate from Cahors, the American legation, will carry the coffin to the cemetery of Montmartre.

Gambetta's father has finally consented to allow the body to be buried in the cemetery of Montmartre. He had previously insisted on their direct removal to Nice.

Prince Hohenzollern is expected to be present at the funeral.

GAMBETTA'S BRAIN.

The weight of Gambetta's brain is found to be eleven hundred grammes. The *Siecle* to-day is replying to articles in the German press on the death of M. Gambetta, saying these journals are mistaken if they suppose that the just claims of France die with Gambetta.

Grevy placed the first wreath on Gambetta's coffin.

The *Journal de Paris* declares that convincing proof that domestic affairs had nothing whatever to do with the pistol shot wound of M. Gambetta will be published when the proper moment arrives. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 persons will be present at the funeral of M. Gambetta. The markets will be closed on the day of the funeral.

SPEECHES AT THE GRAVE.

It is ascertained that only four speeches will be delivered at Gambetta's funeral—the name of the French government, the chamber of deputies, the bar, and the government of the national defense—and that the speakers will probably be M. Fallieres, minister of the interior; Deputy Brisson, M. Fautou, and M. Jules Ferry. President Grevy will follow the orators for some distance. Delegates from French soldiers in Alsace have requested permission of M. Gambetta's family to erect a monument over his grave. The municipal council and the council general of the department of the Seine will each present a body.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At a general meeting of French societies to-night to take action concerning the death of Gambetta it was resolved to hold funeral services in Tammany hall Sunday afternoon.

PRINCE ARSINGAWA Explains.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—The Japanese Prince Arsingawa is much amused over recent dispatches from Washington, and to-day made the following explanation: The prince remained in Washington only about three days and a half. He was on his way home after a long absence, and wished to make all possible haste. His arrangements were made to connect with the steamer City of Peking, which is to sail on the 9th instant. The president did not invite the prince to dine. President Arthur called and said he regretted that his excellency was not to remain long enough to accept an invitation to a dinner at the white house. No invitation was actually extended on account of the limited time. In place of a dinner party a trip to Mount Vernon was arranged. In a subsequent alteration of the invitations were all given out by him, the prince attending as a guest simply and not knowing who would be invited to meet him. He had no thought of any discourtesy to any one. He regrets that such misleading reports should have been circulated, as he is desirous of doing all in his power to cement the long standing friendship which has existed between Japan and the United States, being to a reported business between Mr. Endreyson and Gen. Yuen. The prince is supposed to have been omitted, but of this the prince had no cognizance.

TROTTER TROTTED TO JAIL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—In 1877 a clerk named Trotter, in the employ of Riddell & Evans, of this city, absconded, taking with him about \$5,000 belonging to the firm. He went to the Cape of Good Hope, and there was employed by a firm as bookkeeper. In a few years he became junior partner and remitted the amount of his deduction to a lawyer here to

THE CREEK REBELS.

What Caused the Trouble in the Indian Territory—The Full Details.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Judge G. W. Stidhal, a very prominent Creek, and who has represented the Indian territory at Washington, writes from Enola, I. T., as follows, concerning the troubles among the Creeks: The Creek nation has been divided into two bands from time immemorial, known as the Upper and Lower Creeks, each with a principal and assistant chief, but living under one government, the two chiefs and assistants acting together as one executive. This form of government existed until the late civil war, in which they were divided for the north and south. After the war they reunited and returned home. Sands, chief of that portion which supported the United States government, proposed that the bands unite under one head. This was agreed to, and a committee with equal members from the two parties drafted a constitution and laws, which the people in convention adopted. Chief Sands, who expected to be elected, was defeated. He rebelled, and the rebellious party undertook by force of arms to install their candidate. A fight began, but Indian Agent Lyon caused a settlement without blood. Sands died soon after, but other leaders kept up the fracas until last summer, when one of their young men was arrested for violating the law. The rebels mistook the sheriff and his deputy, and rescued the prisoner. Knowing such an act would not be tolerated, the whole faction took up arms. The constitutional party called out the militia, arrested some of the murderers, and killed two or three others. The present trouble is an effort of some 300 Creeks to undermine and destroy the written and recognized constitution of the Creek nation. The parties are known as the "Cheato" party and the "Spichee" party. Cheato being the recognized chief of the Creek nation, and Spichee of the rebels. The latter party organized into two bands, under Spichee and Jack Knight, in the two extremes of the Creek nation, intending to raid the capital. Hearing this, Chief Cheato issued a proclamation for the loyal party to arm themselves, and the fight followed, of which particulars have been published. He says the rebels have now disbanded, and quiet will probably prevail until the meeting of the national council, in October.

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